Larix laricina (DuRoi) Koch. Otter Lake, BA 794; Belle Rose Island, OO 1069; Sailboat Island, OO 1099; Grand Portage, Be 613.—Rather infrequent in much of the county, possibly as a result of a severe infestation with a bud-worm some years ago. It is much more frequent in the granite country between Gunflint Lake and Lake Saganaga, where it occurs in quite extensive swamps, sometimes with but little spruce. It is, however, not confined to swamps as is almost always the case farther south in the state.

Pinus Strobus L. Lima Mountain, BA 871; Sailboat Island, AA 555.—Abundant (and formerly much more so) throughout the region in appropriate locations.

P. resinosa Ait. Clearwater Lake, BA 65; Sailboat Island, AA 556; Grand Portage, BR 6320.—Rather scarce throughout the region—less frequent in Cook Co. than elsewhere in the state, and in Cook Co. occurs primarily on well-drained morainic soils.

P. Banksiana Lam. Sailboat Island, AA 554.—Very abundant in central part of the county and in granitic area toward Lake Saganaga; and less frequent elsewhere in the county. Mostly on dry sterile soils.

Thuja occidentalis L. Birch Lake, BA 800; Clearwater Lake, BBl 473, N 1712; Grand Portage, Be 490, BR 6312.—Often in moderately dry locations, not being confined to swamps by any means; common throughout the region.

Juniperus communis L., var. depressa Pursh. Sea Gull Lake, L 3632; West Bearskin Lake, D 143; Rove Lake, BBl 428; Clearwater Lake, BA 66; Mountain Lake, BAA 225; Pigeon Point, N 1629, BAA 423; Clark's Bay, NBr 3243; Susie Island, R 6040; Lucille Island, BAA 352; Sailboat Island, AA 553; Grand Portage, R 6028a; Mount Josephine, BR 6319 & 6327, BA 188; Onion Mountain, D. M. Stewart (sight record).—On talus slopes, rock ledges and exposed rock surfaces; abundant throughout the region. A few collections from near the immediate shores of Lake Superior approach var. *saxatilis* Pallas (var. *montana* Ait.), although this may be after all merely an ecological form.

J. horizontalis Moench. Pigeon Point, BAA 434; Clark's Bay, S 6004; Little Brick Island, AA 564; Long Island, AA 512.—Rocky shores of Lake Superior; although this species is fairly general elsewhere in the state, mostly on sand, it was observed in Cook County only on the lake shore.

(*To be continued*)

Two New Variations in Trillium.[1]—The specimens cited below are preserved in the herbarium of the Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada (DAO).

TRILLIUM CERNUUM L. var. **terrae-novae** var. n. Pedunculus

[1] Contribution No. 1196. Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

pendens 2–5 cm. Flos pendens. Sepala lanceolata, 2.0–2.5 cm long.; petala lanceolata, 2.0–2.5 cm long., 6–8 mm lat., alba, ad marginem viridula. Antherae 5–6 mm, purpureo-roseae.

Newfoundland: *I. J. Bassett 293*, west coast, near Stephenville, west side of E. Harmon Air Force Base, in wet black soil under alder brushes, June 9, 1949 (DAO, type); *I. J. Bassett 269*, eodem, June 4, 1949 (DAO); *Smith, Smith & Squires 346*, Bonavista North, "The Beaches," Brown's Beach, rich woods near beach, July 26, 1946 (DAO).

TRILLIUM ERECTUM L. f. **sessiloides** f. n. Flore sessili.

Ontario, Carleton: Beechwood, close to the cemetery gate, May 1899 (DAO, type).—Bernard Boivin, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

THE REPOPULATION OF INTERTIDAL TRANSECTS[1]

Elizabeth M. Fahey[2]

When bare transects are exposed in the intertidal area, populations occupy them (Fahey & Doty, 1949) until after a time they look like the surrounding "control" areas. In quest of information concerning the actual sequence leading to "climax" associations a detailed study was undertaken at Nobska Point and Woods Hole, Massachusetts. The work was initiated in July, 1947, and is still incomplete. However, since the investigation has been carried on continuously from that time it is hoped that these observations may prove of interest to the marine ecologist and be of value to future workers in the field.

A review of the literature concerning intertidal ecology presents the field worker with many enigmatic ecological problems. In comparison to the extensive publications available there are but few inferences. Lack of such logical conclusions from given data, due to short-term experimentation or for other reasons, has resulted in confusion and in many cases, for example in the matter of biotic succession, this lack has given rise to more than one school of thought. In an effort to understand better what does happen in the intertidal region and why, a long-term program of repopulation studies was outlined. It was planned to clear summer, fall, winter and spring transects in order to test the hypothesis that the first macroscopic forms to appear are

[1] This report has been taken in part from a dissertation which the author submitted to the Department of Biology of Boston University in May, 1950, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

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